# GREAT DEMAND IN RETAIL TRADE

Up the Supply.

Increase in Output of Distinctive Paper Secured.

### SMALL COINS NEEDED

That unusual activity prevails in the retail trade of the entire country is evidenced by a demand upon the treasury for notes of small denominations and fractional silver so great that the resources of the government are taxed to the utmost to keep up with it. A part of the demand is traceable indirectly to the act of March 14, 1900. which remodeled the lesser paper currency by providing for the exclusive use of silver certificates for all denominations under \$10. This made it impossible for the treasury to pay out again a large quantity of notes which it had on hand, and required their replacement with silver certificates, to say nothing of the output necessitated by the daily inflow of more of the tabooed small notes for exchange. The necessity for using small silver certificates with such extraordinary rapidity forced into circulation a great volume of paper money which was green and unseasoned and therefore calcu-lated to wear out doubly fast, while its low denominations made assurance of its use in hand-to-hand retail trade, the severest ordeal through which any kind of money can be put. All the conditions, therefore, forecast early mutilation and hence a great acceleration in the rate at which further supplies would have to be provided.

### The Treasurer's Foresight.

Some months ago the treasurer, finding that he had to issue the new certificates as fast as they reached his reserve vault, obtained authority to accumulate a large advance stock, so as to have a quantity seasoning while drawing what he required for current needs. The bureau of engraving and printing, which has been considerably enlarged in space and mechanical plant, had not only to increase its force of employes, but to work them more hours in the day time and add a night shift besides. Still the demand grew, more than keeping pace with the expansion of the bureau's plant and personnel. Then the stock of distinctive paper threatened to run out, and the factory at Dalton, Mass., was goaded to do more.

The paper makers pleaded that they had about reached their limit, but a few days ago Mr. Huntington, chief of the loans and currency division of the treasury, made a trip to the factory, and, after considerable consultation with the contractors, succeeded in working out a scheme for creasing the average output of 150,000 sheets a day, heretofore the high-water mark, to 190,000 sheets. In spite of this increase it will take several months to accumulate any considerable supply of finished money for the treasury reserve

### Mints Pushed to Their Utmost.

In the minor coinage a corresponding activity prevails. The mints cannot keep up with the demand for pennies and nickels. Their chief aim now is to keep within sight of the demand for halves and quarters. At Philadelphia, where a stock of \$74,000,000 worth of gold bullion has accumulated, all this has been laid aside to make way for the halves and quarters, of which the machines are turning out \$1,300,000 or more a month. At San Francisco and New Orleans similar orders have gone forth, al-though later, and the closing dates of the \$600,000 or \$700,000 in those two mints. It | Colon?" now regarded as extremely fortunate for outstanding fractional silver to \$100,000. 000 by the act of March 14, 1900; otherwis retail trade in these busy times would have been in a bad way. Even while the limit lasted the mints were driven by sheer necessity to produce abou in disregard of the letter of the law, and there is now outstanding some all of it new money, to say nothing of the recoined pieces.

## PARADE AND REVIEW.

# Date of Display of Police and Fire De-

The District Commissioners today decided District police and fire departments shall be held this year Thursday, December 12. This day was selected because it is the anniversary of the centennial clebration of the removal of the seat of government to Washington. It is essentially District day, and it is understood that in the future the parades of the department will be held on

President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the District Commissioners to review the parade from a stand which will be The Commissioners and a number of spe cially invited guests will also view the pageant from this point.

Instructions have been issued to Major Sylvester and to Chief Engineer Dutton to prepare for the parade, review and inspeto the parade the John B. Wight flag will be presented to the police precinct passing the best inspection and the Henry B. F. Macfarland flag will be B. F. Macfarland flag will be pre sented to the company of the fire depart-ment making the best showing on inspec-

# SHAMROCK II NOT FOR SALE.

# Sir Thomas Denies Rumor That Origi-

QUEENSTOWN, October 30 .- Sir Thomas Lipton, who arrived here this morning on board the White Star Line steamer Celtic from New York, said to a representative of the Associated Press that the report that the Shamrock II was on sale in New York was quite untrue, and that he intended racing her in America next season. He reiterated his purpose to again challenge for the America's cup, and expressed himself as being quite satisfied with the mansailed. Sir Thomas denied the reports of disagreements with those who were on board the yacht, saying that at no time were his relations with those in charge of her in any way strained.

Accident to Bourke Cockran. NEW YORK, October 30 .- W. Bourke

Cockran, who was badly injured yesterday by a fall from his horse, was reported to-day to have passed a comfortable night. His injuries, while painful, are thought to be not dangerous. Dinner to Captain Beach

Mr. George E. Hamilton gave a dinner, last evening, complimentary to Capt. Lansioner, at his residence on New Hampshire avenue. The other guests were Commissioners Macfarland and Ross, Justices Shepard, Bradley, Anderson and Clabaugh, Former Justice Cole, District Attorney Gould, and Messrs. R. Ross Perry, E. J. Stellwagen, S. H. Kauffmann, John Joy Edson, Charles C. Glover, Charles J. Bell, F. B. McGuire, and Thomas M. Gale. The decorations of the large round table were a handsome display of chrysanthe mums and rich colored autumn leaves, and the menu fully met all the requirements of such an occasion. On separating, the com-pany, together and individually, joined their regrets at parting with expressions of all good wishes for the future welfare and

happiness of the honored guest of the even-

Suit in equity was filed this afternoon by B. A. Waggaman & Co. against George E. Keith Company and Lewis A. Crosset, the object being to enjoin the defendants from complainants, based on an agreement relating to a transaction in shoes.

# WANT SMALL NOTES BATTLE OF JULY 3D

(Continued from First Page.)

Colon and fire at her when she was visible, and fire at the forts for the purpose of developing their strength. I think the econnoissance was eminently successful in determining the batteries present. I might add in connection with this that the squadron was composed of five or six ships, and under the instructions, I may say, because the admiral stated we were prohib-ited from firing on fortifications, I felt that only the strongest military necessity would have justified a risk to our squadron that would have reduced it to inferiority as compared with the enemy that might have induced the enemy to come out if one or more of our ships were crippled and engage us, with results that might have been disastrous. In my judgment I believe the development of these fortifications was suffi-The ship did not get away. could not get away, and she never did get

away."
Q. Did you on May 30 inform Mr. Macy on the bridge of the Brooklyn that there was to be a reconnoissance on the next A. I think I had a conversation with him. In fact, I had not many secrets from officers of the fleet, and he bright fellow and took great interest in

the campaign.
Q. Did you inform Captain Cook? A. I think so. It is my impression I talked with Captain Cook about everything, but I do not recall really the words. I remember having a conversation with him after it

Q. Did you inform Mr. Graham, the newspaper correspondent? A. That I do not re-call. If I did it was in the general conversation I had with all. Q. Now, admiral, did you inform the captains of the vessels that were to be en-gaged in the fire? A. I think so, because

I signaled what the purpose was. you signal to these commanding officers that there was to be a reconnoissance? A. No, I think that I signaled that we would go in at a certain hour and nated the guns. I do not remember the

Q. Did you not tell Captain Higginson about potting or destroying the Colon? A. I have heard that expression used several times, but I do not recall whether I did on

Q. Did this affair develop without quesion the presence of the Spaniards in the harbor? A. I thought so. I thought I recognized in some of the larger shells that struck outside of us shells from their ships, which indicated the fact that the enemy was in the harbor, and the subsequent rev elations show that we were right. Q. Now, referring to the signal not to go

in closer, although no such signal has been shown, you did not go in any closer? You stated that no vessel could have gone in any closer? A. I do not recall it at all. I do not recollect the signal and do not think a signal of that sort would have been nec

Q. The purpose of my question was, would not that have been the very signal made, if you found a vessel was going in closer? A. I do not think there was anybody there more anxious than I was to go in close Q. That does not answer the question.

Would not that have been the proper signal? Mr. Rayner: "May I not ask a question" Is there a signal record book of the Iowa in evidence?"

The judge advocate: "That signal is in ace just so far as it is worth. Mr. Rayner—"Did not Admiral Evans read from a transcript of signals in his evidence? We are without the signal record books of the Iowa or the Massachuevidence? setts. Am I right or wrong?"

The judge advocate—"These books are not here. The Iowa's book has been tele-

graphed for, but she is in Central Amer-Mr. Rayner-"I thought she was at New

port News. I would not trouble you to bring the signal book of the Iowa in." Why the Colon Was Not Destroyed.

The judge advocate-"Admiral Evans' report relates to what he termed important signals." Then, addressing the witness, the judge advocate continued: "Admiral why did you not, with the remaining fightmonth will show an aggregate product of ing ships of your squadron, destroy the

cause by reason of the batteries which I might say that there are many arrange ments that we might make and sometime do not make, but as the question of coal seemed to be one of the most important the dispatches of the commander-in-chief, it occurred to me that we should lose no opportunity to keep the ships in the high-

est efficiency and in good condition Why did you not go slower in front of the mouth of the harbor on that day? A. That was perhaps a tactical error which might have been remedied if some one

Q. Would not the firing have been more effective? A. That is problematical. If we had gone farther in I think it will be seen that if lines were drawn from the position occupied by the Colon tangent to the sides of the harbor naturally the two lines tan-gent would spread off the farther you were away and would be nearer together and tweedledum whether you went slower and closer in or faster and farther out. I think there was time enough to take delib-

Q. How long were you in passing the Q. Can you estimate it? A. I should say

three or four minutes. Can you state more specifically the caliber, character and source of the shot which struck the Indiana July 4? A. It was supposed to have passed through he deck, wrecked her ward room and caused a good deal of damage. I have been informed that they have a plate on her to-

#### day showing these facts. The Range.

Q. You say in your testimony, referring to the fire of May 31, that you heard the report from Captain Higginson that you were in range? A. I do not think that I heard him say 10,000 yards, but heard it reported that we were in range. Q. You said that you never knew until a

couple of days afterward of any variation in the range? A. That was communicated to me by letter from Captain Higginson

Q. Did you not observe the fall of the shot at all? A. Some, yes. But I was engaged principally in looking at the batter-Q. How did the shot that you saw fall? A. One of them fell up in the harbor.

Q. Was that all you remember? A. I do ot recall definitely. Q. You do not remember any except th e that did not fall short? A. Yes, I saw thers fall, and that one fell short. Q. You could not tell by the eye alone

hat you were a greater distance than 7,000 yards? A. No, that was impossible. Q. Did you hear the range passed along the deck. A. No. Q. Who was taking and communicating

the ranges? A. Mr. Potts.
Q. Were there no reports made to you during the fire as to the effect of the A. No, I did that myself, so far as observation was concerned.

The Suspicious Smoke July 2. The judge advocate asked the witness

what responsive message or signal he had received in reply to his precautionary message which he testified he had sent by the Vixen regarding smoke in the harbor of Santiago on July 2, and from which he surmised that the fleet might be coming out. had no responsive message," admiral, "from anybody except the com-mander-in-chief and my recollection now is that an order came back to us to move in loser. That is my remembrance, but just that the character of that response was I

on board the Brooklyn to meet the proposed coming out of the fleet? A. As I tes-tified, I had a conversation with Captain Cook about it and the ship was maintained in readiness. I had a conversation with him about coupling the auxiliary engines, and Captain Cook, who knew about his individual ship better than I did, convinced me that his judgment in the matter was better than mine, and we did not couple them up. I remember at the same time I thought that if the enemy should attempt a sortie there was some danger that they might catch us unprepared, owing to the difficulty of coupling up our engines, the coupling being strong, but it had to be executed in a very exact way, and if any of the shafting had been in the slightest de-gree out of line it would have taken a great deal of time to couple them. So, un-der the circumstances, I concluded to adopt the suggestion of Captain Cook to use all der the circumstances, I concluded to adopt the suggestion of Captain Cook to use all boiler power with the single engines.

Q. What instructions were given in regard to having steam in the boilers and to priming boilers not in use? A. I recollect the events of the battle. Capt. Parker the suggestion of Captain Cook to use all said that they preferred to have the original appendix regarding the Colon striking her colors.

Admiral Dewey: "The court holds that there is no objection to the witness referring to that matter, but it comes in the colors."

that Captain Cook stated that we were ready. I thought that would all be attended to. I thought that had been attended to.

Q. Captain Cook, in his testimony, testified in regard to the coupling in general, but he said nothing about any discussion at any time with you in regard to getting ready for the sortie. A. I do not say that t was a discussion. It was a conference.

Q. He said that he turned in that night "feeling the other way." A. Nobody had any notice of the sortie. It was a mere suspicion. I thought, of course, it was

suspicion. I thought, of course, it was probable that they might come out.

Q. You state that in response to your message of July 2 the commander-in-chief gave an order for the squadron to move in closer on that night? A. Yes, that is my remembrance now. They closed in.

Q. Will you state what log books show that you went in closer that night. A. It was a verbal communication. I did not say it was a signal. I remember on the 26th of June I had a signal from the commander-in-chief to the same end and my recollection now is that the tender came around with that instruction. around with that instruction. Q. Was that on the same day? A. No, on the 26th of June when I signaled over to him that there were suspicious move

#### ments in the harbor. The Battle of July 3.

Q. What was the first movement of the Brooklyn's helm on the day of the battle? A. I think that the first movement was toward the westward of north, and I think the first movement of the helm was to port it, to attack the enemy.

Q. Was it northwest or to the westward?
A. In my direct testimony I think I said we headed in the direction of Campanias—in that direction. It would be impossible to say whether we headed northwest. I merely judged the general bearing, and it was about northwest.

about northwest.

Q. I understood you to say that Capt.
Cook first gave the order to port the helm.
A. That was at a different period of time.
He gave the order to port the helm first when we made the turn—not this time. I think Mr. Hodgson gave that order.

Q. In making the turn did he give the order to simply port the helm or did he say hard aport? A. When I asked him whether his helm was hard aport his reply was either port or hard aport, and by the way the ship swung at that time I assumed it was hard aport, because she went around furiously.

Q. Was that an important maneuver? A was important to decide the events on

Q. Did you mention this movement in your report of the battle? A. No; because I did not think it would be necessary to mention it. Since it has come up for discussion I regard it as very important.

Q. Then Capt. Cook gave the order without consulting you? A. Under his general instructions. When I went inside I instructed him what I wanted him to do. We significant to the significant in t

naled to keep about 1,000 yards of the enemy to be sure to keep outside of the torpedo range.
Q. This was when the turn was made to

the south? A. The ship had approached as Capt. Cook considered as to the range given. His conception as to the proper movement was precisely in accordance my own, because I would have given the

### Assumes Absolute Responsibility. Q. Being on deck, do you consider the full

esponsibility of that movement rests on you? A. Absolutely. Because even if I did not give it directly I approved of it after it Q. Was there any order from the Brook-

yn in regard to the direction other vessels should turn in order to secure uniform ty when this turn was made? A. They had al-ready made their turn, and our turn was nade to avoid getting into their cross fire.

Q. That was the purpose? A. Not entire-y. The Brooklyn that day had to take a ery important place. If we had sacrificed her we might have lost the battle. It was crucial or critical time of the battle.

Q. What indication did you give to other

vessels of the fleet to show in what direc-tion the Brooklyn was going to turn? A. I dia not make any, because I did not think it in any danger. After the turn a signal was made to follow the flag, and they fol-

A. It was to clear ship for action. I think I stated so.

Q. Where before this inquiry have you mentioned the signal "Follow the flag" that ou state you made on July 3? A. I think have kept my mouth pretty close about all these subjects. Where is there such a signal on record?

I know, as I said before, a number of these signals in the hurry of battle escaped Q. Do you know any record of this sig-I recollect giving it, and it was

flying for twenty minutes, I think the halliards that bore it were shot away. It was some time before it got down. Did the Brooklyn on this occasion stand in and attempt to sink the Spanish orders. Yes, I started in, of course, e help the others as much as possible or to have them help me. I had no idea the ships would escape. I thought if we stopped in our position the battle ships would rush

# Distance From the Harbor.

Q. How close in did the Brooklyn get? A should think we were near enough to get the fire of the batteries. I should say the shells were falling around us. I should say from the time the battle began we developed a speed of twelve knots, which would make a mile every five minutes. The first five minutes would have brought us a mile in-shore, and it would have brought them mile out. We continued on twelve or fourteen minutes-that is a mere estimat as I did not pull out my watch to take the time—I should say we certainly got within a mile and a half of the harbor. I did not attempt to measure it exactly. I merely estimated it the only way I can esti-

Q. What is your estimate? A. I should say a mile to a mile and a half. It looked very close to me. I remember distinctly the range was given as 1,100 yards som moments after that and before turned. The second ship of the squadron impressed me as being, of course, closer than others, because I remember this dis-

Q. How far off? A. I should say certainly not more than 1,000 yards. Q. What alternative course had you that could have been pursued by the vessels of our fleet? A. There was nothing else to do Q. Nothing to do but chase? A. That

except to chase them in the proper way. the case in any battle when people start to Q. Was that the case in this battle? A

Q. I want to ask whether there was any

vessel of the fleet there present prepared to chase that did not do so? A. I think there were several that did not chase because they could not.
Q. That would not fall within the scope

of the question? A. I only know that be-yond the destruction of the Oquendo and Teresa there was no one who coul up with the Oregon and Brooklyn.

The judge advocate handed the witness a copy of the report written by him descriptive of the battle dated July 6, 1898, and read a portion of it.

Q. There is certain testimony before this Brooklyn had an order to have the helm hard aport she had been swinging with her

port helm. A. Once or twice, or perhaps more, the helm was put to starboard and port in order to meet the supposed changes in the squadron. Texas, Iowa and Oregon report ranges of 2,000 yards or above at the time you say you were 1,000 yards of the Vis-These conditions are not consistent are they? A. I do not know what they

reported. I only know what we measured.
Q. How measured? A. By the stadimeter.
Q. Could you not tell by the way the
Texas ran whether she was backing one
engine or not? A. We were too far away.
I never heard of the Texas incident until six months after the battle had been con

The witness was questioned in regard to the danger of being rammed by the Viscaya. He recollected that he had told Capt. Cook to look out for torpedo boats and he recalled the order "Stand by to ram." This was some moments before they made the turn. The second attempt of the Viscaya to ram the Brooklyn was after the turn had been made. In his judgment the Viscaya was not more than 1,000 yards distant when his flag lieutenant reminded him of that distance and said they were ap-proaching the tactical diameter of the ves-

that there is not any intention to hide it." "That is simply your imagination," re-torted Capt. Parke, referring to the sug-gestion that the judge advocate did not wish to hide the original.

Reason for the Loop. The judge advocate said that a great many papers were mistaid, and it was difficult to find the originals just when they wanted them. He then read from executive document D the admiral's letter to the Senate committee, and stated that its language indicated that the loop was made to avoid blanketing the fire of their own

"She accomplished it, yes," replied the admiral.

The judge advocate read from the examination in chief of the witness in which he said that they had made the turn with a port helm because otherwise they would have been exposed to a broadside torped

After getting the admiral to identify after getting the admiral to identify a certain paragraph in a letter which he wrote the department from the South Atlantic station June 1, 1900, and which the witness explained he wrote in compliance with circular order No. 505, in which officers were directed to submit any additional information for use in the appendix, the junge advocate asked the witness, "Now, I want to learn your reasons for making that turn?"

The witness answered: "As I have stated, there were several reasons. The most important perhaps was that the ship might continue in action and meet the enemy." Q. Have you stated that before? A. I have never stated it before because I thought it was self-evident. There were

ther reasons which might be conjured up. The judge advocate—"I would rather that you would not conjure them up."

Admiral Schley—"I stated in the Senate document and also here the general purpose of what the movement was intended to accomplish." Q. Which of these various reasons did you have in mind at that time? A. Proba-

bly all of them, and others.
Q. What I was getting to is which of these reasons did you have at the time when you approved of this turn with a port helm. A. Well, I say probably all of them and more. I do not know that I can remember every constitutions. member every one. The fact that it was successful seems to me—"
"I beg your pardon," interrupted the judge advocate, "that is argument and we

do not want argument.

Sharp Words Exchanged Mr. Rayner-"If that is argument, then these questions of what he had in his mind are also argument." The judge advocate here promptly replied

that the same questions had been propounded by counsel. Mr. Rayner-"By you, but not by me." The judge advocate-"You show you are wrong in this, as well as a dozen other

Mr. Rayner—"You are never right."
The judge advocate then read the paragraph to which he had been referring and which the admiral had admitted writing as

"The Viscava and Colon perceiving the lisaster to their consorts continued at all speed to the westward to escape and were followed and engaged in a running fight with the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa and Oregon until 10:50, when the Viscaya took fire from our shells. She put her helm to port and with a heavy list to port stood in shore and ran aground at Asserdaderos about wenty-one miles west of Santiago, on fire fore and aft, and where she blew up dur-ing the night. Observing that she had struck her colors and that several vessels were nearing her to catch her and save her crew, signal was made to cease firing. The Oregon having proved vastly faster than the other battle ships, she and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close in shore evidently seeking some good spot to beach if she should fail to elude her pursuers."

Q. Is that correct, sir? A. Yes, it is as it

was made to follow the flag, and they followed it.

Q. My question relates to the time before the turn was made. I want to ask what was your first signal in the action of July 3? A. It was to clear ship for action. if you will permit me to introduce a preliminary report.

The judge advocate: "Yes, if it was Admiral Schley: "Yes, it was sent and

eturned." Another Flurry in Court. Mr. Rayner arose here with the preliminary report in question in his hand and was about to hand it to the witness when the judge advocate interrupted by saying

"One moment." Mr. Rayner: "I thought you were willing that it should be read." The judge advocate: "Yes, but not to be

interrupted in my examination." Admiral Dewey, thinking the report was one that had been ruled out previously by the court, as not having been sent, told the judge advocate to go ahead with his quesruled out.

Mr. Rayner objected and explained that this report had never been ruled out. It was a report which had been sent to miral Sampson and received by him, but ad been returned.
Admiral Dewey; "Oh, that is different."

Mr. Rayner: "The admiral expects to answer this question by reading this report." The judge advocate: "I do not object to his reading the report, but I do object at examination."

Mr. Rayner promptly replied that it was in accordance with all the rules of procedure to allow a witness to read a report in answer to a question and that now was the proper time to have the report read. Admiral Dewey: "The court decides he

The judge advocate: "One moment. Can I say a word? I did not ask the witnes to explain. I made no such inquiry. Thi report he introduces himself. He must first answer the question. I have not asked him o make any explanation of the report."
Mr. Rayner: "That is right; he simply asked him to read a report. Now, don't let us quarrel about a word. You asked him to read a report. I cannot understand why a man who has been under cross-examination for three days in his own behalf cannot read a report to refresh his memory without objection being made. Why do yo want to exclude that report? He should be

allowed to read it." The judge advocate: "There is no object tion to his reading it; what I object to is the interruption at this time, and the interference for the purpose of simply inerrupting the cross-examination."
Mr. Rayner: "My dear sir, I have not interfered with you before. I have sat here n mind, by listening to your questions.

Admiral Dewey: "Why not let it in now? The judge advocate: "Well, the damage s already done." Mr. Rayner: "I am glad of it."

The judge advocate: "He has broken us up in our examination, and the damage is Admiral Dewey: "Well, we will wait then until 2 o'clock.'

until 2 o'clock."

It is understood that the preliminary report referred to was made by Admiral Schiey to Admiral Sampson and made no mention of the flagship New York. Admiral Sampson, it is said, returned it to Admiral Schiey with the request that his flagship be mentioned, and the paragraph of the report which was read shows the New York to have been coming up. The Report Not Admitted.

As soon as the court reconvened at 2 o'clock, reference was made to the report which was under discussion when the court took a recess. The judge advocate remarked that he had not objected to the report. but Mr. Rayner grose and said: "I thought the court had decided that the report could

Admiral Dewey: "We decided that the witness could have access to the letter to refresh his memory."

The judge advocate again repeated the statement that he had not objected to it, when Mr. Rayner addressed the court, and cited authority for the admission of the report. He said it was a well-settled rule that the whole of a statement should be The Hood and Wood Conversations that the whole of a statement should be taken together, and that it was a right that the whole of the matter should be laid before a jury or a court. This report, he said, did not bind anyone, but simply completed the whole statement. He concluded

read it.

The judge advocate sprang up and said,
"Wait a minute," and continued talking,
saying he was referring in his question to
an uncomplete paragraph of a report in the
appendix regarding the Colon striking her
colors.

same category as the other dispatches

which were not sent."

Mr. Hanna: "This is not an official paper.

It has really no existence whatever."

Mr. Rayner: "That does not touch the question. The admiral is being questioned with reference to reports that he made in 1900. Why has not he the right here to have this report, which does not bind anybody? It is his statement of the battle. Why has

ne not a right to read it?"
Admiral Dewey: "The court does not Mr. Rayner: "Has he a right to read Admiral Dewey: "He has a right to read t himself, but not aloud."

Mr. Rayner-"This letter was sent to Admiral Sampson and was returned."

The judge advocate—"How does the court know that?" Mr. Rayner-"We want to prove

The judge advocate-"The letter shows its face that it was not sent."

Mr. Rayner—"But suppose the admiral testifies that it was sent? Just let me ask

him the question."
Then addressing the admiral: "Now, admiral, do not answer this question. I want to see if it is objected to. Was that letter

A pause ensued for a moment, and then Mr. Hanna arose and said: "We object to Mr. Rayner—"Well, if I can't ask if the letter was sent I can't find out if it was sent.'

The Court's Ruling. Admiral Dewey-"It has the same standing as the dispatch the court decided was not sent. It is marked 'Not sent,' and we do not know."

Mr. Rayner-"We can explain that mark which is erroneous. It was absolutely sent. We can prove that. If there was anything in the letter which was objectionable it would be different." The judge advocate—"If the court pleases, I am ready to go ahead with the cross-examination on a new line."

There was considerable discussion be-

tween counsel as to the right of the admiral to read the letter in his letter book, it being objected to by the judge advocate.

Admiral Dewey decided that the witness might read it to refresh his memory, but that it could not be read aloud to go the record, as it would be considered in the same category with other letters and tele-grams that had not actually been seat. After refreshing his memory, Admiral

The Report in Question. "This letter which appears in my letter press copybook was a preliminary report of the engagement of July 3 to the commander-in-chief. That report which was carried to the commander-in-chief contained details that he might have wished to telegraph. When I got back on board my ship he signaled me to come on board the flagship again, which I did. He handed the report back to me, and there was

Schley said:

at the time, and from the conversation had with him I was led to believe-The judge advocate objected to having the witness state what he was led to believe, and said that he could only give the con versation.

nobody but himself and myself in the cabin

The witness continued: "He handed back to me that report with the statement that he was commander-in-chief, and that I had omitted very important details, that the New York was present. I felt that the victory at that time was big enough for all, and I made a second report to him in generosity, because I knew that the New York was not there. That was the reason for the second report." Q. (by the judge advocate). Were not the

Indiana. Texas and Iowa out of sight and unable to see your signals during most of the action, after the movement had begun toward the harbor entrance at Santiago? A. At times they were. Whether they were out of sight when the signals were flying I do not know. The witness was asked how the letter known as No. 10, which gave him positive instructions to proceed to Santiago, and which he has testified was not received by

### him until June 10, was delivered to him, but he could not recall how the dispatch was received. The Alleged Colloquy. He was asked what conversation he had

with Lieut. Hodgson before the beginning of the loop. He answered: sation beyond Lieut. Hodgson making a report to me that the squadron was coming out. I remember only that he said some thing about the Texas being in our vicinity somewhere, and I looked and saw her. I do not remember and never have been able

o remember any other words. He was asked whether he had given deut. Hodgson's letter of June 11, 1899, which contained a denial of the colloquy n the Brooklyn, for publication in whole or in part. He replied that the accompanying letter

of explanation he had not given out, but nerely gave out a brief letter of denial for publication. letter without the accompanying letter of explanation? A. Unquestionably yes. Sim-ply because the accompanying letter was

confirmatory of the original.

Q. What do you mean by the original? A. The letter containing the terms, etc.
Q. You do not mean that the accompanying letter was confirmatory of categorical letter? A. Yes. The witness then read the letter which

explained the interview with the Sun reporter, in which Hodgson explained his in erview with the Sun reporter and said it was a garbled account of what took place Q. Now, I want to ask you what you did subsequently to set Hodgson right before the country? A. I did not do anything, be-cause the department had ordered an invesigation, and that stopped me from doing anything. He was then asked the date of the letter from the department ordering the investiga-

ion, but could not remember. the judge advocate. At 2:36 o'clock he as nounced: "I have no further questions to ask the witness," and turned to Mr. Rayner. Mr. Rayner-"I have no questions to ask. Admiral Dewey-"The court has some

#### questions." Questioned by the Court. Admiral Benham then handed Admiral Dewey a number of questions written out

and the judge advocate arose to go around to get them, when Admiral Dewey motioned for Mr. Hanna to get them. Before the court's questions were asked the letter from Admiral Schley to Admiral Sampson, dated July 10, 1898, and accompanying dispatch were admitted in evidence. This letter stated that Adm Schley felt mortified at the account in the American papers of July 6, giving him credit for the victory

redit for the victory.

After the letter had been read and admitted Admiral Schley stated that Admiral ampson had accepted his letter and had stated to him that he was very glad that he had sent him the telegram and letter. 'He thought it was very generous," Captain Parker: "On whose part?" Admiral Schley: "On my part, of course." Mr. Rayner then told the admiral that he

decided to say, he suggested that it could be said later.
The admiral replied that he was very tired and would take advantage of this. Capt. Parker asked him if he was ill, and

would have a chance to read over his te

he was simply worried by the cross-ques Admiral Dewey asked if the court ques tions should be asked at this time, and the admiral replied: "Oh, yes, certainly." Mr. Hanna then began reading the questions of the court. The first one was: When off Santiago, could you see the shore so as to form a clear idea of the practicability of making

Q. Was there any reason why you could not have sent a boat near shore to obtain information from fishermen or other persons? A. There were no fishermen along that route. There were no boats.

Q. Lieut. Hood testified very positively to conversation you had with him at Cleafuegos. Can you say that no such conver sation took place? A. I stated under a mistake that it was Lieut. Wood, the nam being so near, but what I said of him applies to Lieut. Hood. I cannot recall one single word Mr. Hood said to me or any conversation I had with him. I have no by saying that he understood the court had allowed the paper to come in and he would Q. Had Admiral Cervera left Santiago for

Q. Had Admiral Cervera left Santiago for some point to the westward at the same time you left Cienfuegos could not his squadron have passed between your ships and the shore without being seen by you? A. If it had been night, perhaps, yes. In the day time, I think not.

Q. What was your reason for going over twenty miles to the south of Santiago instead of nearing the harbor's mouth? A. Because I laid a course for that point, sup-

posing that if the squadron was out that they would run to the south and it was giving me a large horizon.

Q. Was it not possible for your squadron to blockade Santiago on May 23 for a few days and still have coal enough to reach Key West? A. Yes, if I had known, as I did subsequently, that they were there.

Q. Did not the orders under which you were acting require you to remain off Santiago.

York Today.

Q. Did not the orders under which you were acting require you to remain off Santiago? A. Possibly, yes. But I do not think that order given me was to deprive me of all discretion in the matter.

Q. Was the situation at Santiago May 26 such as to warrant you in taking considerable risk in coaling the ships of your squadron. A. I think that the risk would have been very great; would have been too great in my judgment. We would probably have lost a collier.

In answer to questions be said be did not

have lost a collier.

In answer to questions he said he did not recall that Capt. Cotton had told him he could coal his ship at Mole St. Nicholas; the injuries to the Merrimac's engines were reported to him in a way to indicate that she was probably disabled; his object in developing batteries at Santiago was to find out what was there, as he was patrolling before the coast there; he thought there was little danger to his ships in the reconnoissance which he made; the short supply of coal on scouts was a matter of anxiety to him, because as senior officer he was responsible; he had gone back after beginning his movement to the west because conditions of coaling changed.

He supposed the Spanish squadron might have run south if it left the harbor off Santiago because that would have been a good way to conceal itself. He did not know whether there was a shortage of coal at

whether there was a shortage of coal at Key West.
The admiral was asked whether it was

not his duty to communicate directly, or otherwise, with McCalla, who had been in the vicinity of Clenfuegos.

He thought McCalla, on meeting him, would communicate to him any important information he had. He did not make any effort to communicate with the insurgents on the shore at Santiago after getting there, because he considered that the coast was accumied. was occupied. Questioning Concluded. During the engagement of May 31 he

thought the heavier shots came from the Socapa battery. He thought that it was an eight-inch gun firing from that battery. If the Spanish squadron had started to the south, he said, they might have gone to Jamaica, and he thought they would probably have veered to the westward and perhaps made for Havana.

At 3:10 the court had concluded the ask-

ing of questions. Admiral Schley was then excused from the witness stand, and as there were no other witnesses present the court adjourn-

#### Sylvester Scovill to Testify. NEW YORK, October 30.-Sylvester Sco vill, who was a correspondent of the New York World during the war with Spain,

and who has been summoned to appear be-fore the Schley court, reached this city today from Cuba.

CAPITAL STOCK EXEMPI JUDGE BRADLEY'S DECISION AF-

Says the Commissioners Have No Authority for Levying Assessment

as Proposed.

FECTING NATIONAL BANKS.

Justice Bradley this afternoon rendered in important decision to the effect that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia do not possess the power to levy a tax upon the capital stock of national banks in the District. This decision was rendered in connection with the proceedings for an injunc-

tion instituted by the national banks of the District for the purpose of testing the law. The Commissioners were about to proceed under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877. They claim that this act made the

capital stock of national banks liable to tax-In disposing of the matter Justice Brad-ley followed a decision rendered about erm in the case of the National Bank of he Republic against John Cook, collect That decision held that Congress by the act of March 3, 1877, did not intend to re eal the provision in the national banking act that exempted the capital stock of na tional banks from any except federal tax-

ation. According to Justice Bradley no law has been passed since that changes the of the court in general term in the case cited.

Says Permit Should Be Granted. A. B. Duvall, attorney for the District. has rendered an opinion to the District Commissioners, holding that the application of the Postal Telegraph Company to string wires to the factory of the Standard Butterine Company at Langdon comes within the purview of the national telegraph act of 1866, and should be granted. He said here would be grave doubt about the matter if the station were to be for the private use of the factory, but it is established for the general public telegraphic business of Langdon.

### Removal Recommended. Major Richard Sylvester, the superintendent of police, has recommended to the District Commissioners that Private A. B. Hunt be removed from the police force, to take effect tomorrow. Private Hunt was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an

fficer by the police trial board.

Says He Deserted. Elmer Garrett, eighteen years old, surrendered to Policeman C. H. Bradley at Brookland this afternoon. He said he was deserter from Fort Hunt and the officer

military authorities will take him to the fort for trial. Mrs. Jane Toppan Arrested. NASHUA, N. H., October 30 .- Mrs. Jane Toppan, suspected of having murdered Mrs. Mary Gibbs at Bourne, Mass., last August, has been arrested and taken to Massachu-

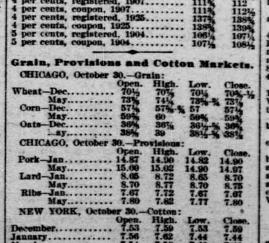
locked him up at the tenth precinct.

Mrs. Gibbs died under suspicious circumstances. Domestic Tragedy at Newaygo, Mich NEWAYGO, Mich., October 30.-Abraham Stees shot and instantly killed his wife today and then shot himself. He will probably recover. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the shooting.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, October 30.—Flour firm, unchanged; receipts, 15,945 barrels; exports, 194 barrels. Wheat dull and easy; spot, the month and November, 73½a73%; December, 74½a74%; May, 77%a 77%; Estan.er No. 2 red, 70a70%; receipts, 120,820 bushels; exports, 64,000 bushels; southern by sample, 65a74½; do. on grade, 70½a74½. Corn firm; spot and the mouth, 60%a60½; year, 58%a58%; January, 58; steamer mixed, 50½a59½; receipts, 14,783 bushels; southern white corn, 55a56½; do. yellow, 53a58½. Outs firmer; No. 2 white, 42½a 43; No. 2 mixed, 41a41½; receipts, 15,461 bushels. Rye dull; No. 2 nearby, 35; No. 2 western, 56; receipts, 7,054 bushels. Hay quiet; No. 1 timothy, \$16a\$16.50. Grain freights very dull, but rates firmly held, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy ladle, 16a17; store-packed, 13a15. Eggs firm, unchanged; fresh, 20a21. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 10a10½; medium, 10½a11; small, 10%a11. Sugar firm, unchanged; fine and coarse granulated, 5 15.



York Today.

# GOOD DEMAND FOR COALERS

Renewed Talk of an Improving Northwestern Situation.

### GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, October 30.-The firmer tendency of prices noted in yesterday's stock market was maintained during the greater part of today under a volume of ousiness largely professional. London sold some stocks and sent over a lower range of prices for all the active issues. Here and there the market showed some pool sup-port and there were indications that the pressure of long stock had passed.

The banking interests were almost unani-mous in the predictions of a more favor-

able money situation in the near future, and an effort was made to ignore the shipment of \$2,600,000 gold by tomorrow's steamers. The present condition of the exchange market does not warrant this out-go, but the foreign markets should be ma-terially benefited by even this small ad-dition to their supply of funds.

ering movement during the afternoon and some reassuring gains were made. Brokers reported a decreased supply of offerings and prices were readily bid up in nearly all parts of the list.

Advices from interests which have been in daily consultation on the subject of

in daify consultation on the subject of a settlement of the Northwestern complication were to the effect that no friction had developed and that an early announcement of the closing of that episode might be ex-

than usual at times, although a considerable demand came from professional sources. The Vanderbit issues were stronger, especially the so-called junior issues, and again the effort to centralize that system was discussed with increased as-The coal stocks were the real feature of

The Copper situation was said to be an improving one, but Amalgamated Copper stock was sold at the higher prices by interests which should be good judges of value. Sugar was firm under an inside demand, based upon the hope of a revision of the insular tariff during the coming winter. This prospect alone is altogether too doubtful for immediate discounting. The Traction stocks showed some irreg-

change in general conditions as would war-rant confidence in the stability of the move-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York tock exchange, Washington stock ex-

change and Chicago board of trade 871/4 861/4 25 25 25 801/4 80 1191/4 1171/4 427/4 421/4 789/4 777/4 97 961/4 1059/4 105 931/4 931/4 451/4 451/4 Amalgamated Corper.... Amer Car & Foundry.... Am. Car & Foundry, pfd... Atchison, pfd. Baltimore & Ohio. pfd... BrooklynRapid Transit. Chesapeake & Ohio...... Chicago. B. & Q.... Chic. & Northwestern....

1481/2 241/2 981/2 2143/2 Col. Fuel and Iron. elaware & Hudson Illinois Central.

M K AT nfd New Jersey Central 172 New York Central 172 New York Central 157%
NY. Ontarios Western 34%
Norfolk & Western 56
Northern Pacific, pfd. 1021 People's Gas Phila & Reading, 1stpfd

outhern Railway. outhern Rallway ofd. Tenn. Coal and Iron..... mon Pacific. pfd.

Ex rights. Washington Stock Exchange

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Washington Traction and Electric 44/s, \$1,000 at 68 cash, Washington Loan and Trust, 5 at 1744, 10 at 1744. Capital Traction, 10 at 1044, 10 at 1044, 20 at 1044. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 175, b at 175, 10 at 1754, After call—Washington Loan and Trust, 10 at 1744, 1 at 1744, 15 at 1744.

District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, 126 bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Capital Traction 4s, 1063, bid. 109 asked. Washington Traction and Electric coll. 44/s, 67% bid. Washington Traction and Electric receipts, 66 bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 103% bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 103% bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B, 106% bid, 109 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 116 bid. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 104 bid, 106% asked. Washington Gas, 6s, series A, 107 bid. Washington Gas 6s, series B, 107 bid. U. 8. Electric Light cert. indebt., 6s, 103 bid, 104 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 105% bid. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market 1st 6s, 1124/bid. Washington Market extn. 6s, 1124/bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid, 109 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 145 bid. Washington Loan and Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Washi raction and Electric 44%s, \$1,000 at 68 Vashington Loan and Trust, 5 at 1744, 1 74%. Capital Traction, 10 at 104%, 10 at 1

Death of Herr Schoenlank. LEIPSIC, October 30.-Herr Schoenlank

well-known socialist member of the

The failure to make capital out of the gold shipments caused a rather sharp cov-

pected.

Northern Pacific preferred advanced under small transactions, and Union Pacific showed a better demand than for several days. The buying of St. Paul was better

the coal stocks were the real leature of the day, however, under a renewed demand from First National Bank sources. Jersey Central and Reading were given the pref-erence in the buying and both stocks re-sponded easily to the increased volume of business. The old rumors of consolidation and an extra dividend on Jersey Central were circulated, but the former prespect were circulated, but the former prospect seemed to be the more readily accepted. Should such a consolidation be made it is likely that it would be the forerunner of a more comprehensive plan for a closer alliance among the anthracite coal roads. The buying of Ontario and Western and Erie was called good, and seemed to be part of a plan looking to the benefiting of the hardcoal issues generally.

The Copper situation was said to be an

ularity throughout the day as a result of some rather good selling of Metropolitan and an improved demand for Manhattan. Sentiment was decidedly better for the day, but there was not such a decided

fanLattan Elevated ..... 1214